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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

DTIC REPORT DOCUMENT



1a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION none		1b. RESTRICTION none	
2a. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY none		3. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF REPORT unlimited	
2b. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE none		5. MONITORING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S) ONR N00014-89-J-1225	
4. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S) Technical Report # 51		5a. NAME OF MONITORING ORGANIZATION Office of Naval Research	
5a. NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION University of Southern Mississippi	6b. OFFICE SYMBOL (if applicable)	7b. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) Chemistry Division 800 North Quincy Street Arlington, VA 22217-5000	
5c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) University of Southern Mississippi Department of Polymer Science Hattiesburg, MS 39406-0076	7a. NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION Office of Naval Research	9. PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	
8a. NAME OF FUNDING/SPONSORING ORGANIZATION Office of Naval Research	8b. OFFICE SYMBOL (if applicable)	10. SOURCE OF FUNDING NUMBERS	
8c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) Chemistry Division 800 North Quincy Street Arlington, VA 22217-5000		PROGRAM ELEMENT NO	PROJECT NO
11. TITLE (Include Security Classification) Unexpectedly Rapid Hydrosilation Polymerization of the Diallyl Derivative of Bisphenol A and 2,6-Diallylphenol.		TASK NO	WORK UNIT ACCESSION NO
12. PERSONAL AUTHOR(S) C. M. Lewis, L. J. Mathias			
13a. TYPE OF REPORT Technical	13b. TIME COVERED FROM 6-1-92 TO 5-31-93	14. DATE OF REPORT (Year, Month, Day) 93-6-7	15. PAGE COUNT
16. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTATION Publication in Press			
17. COSATI CODES		18. SUBJECT TERMS (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)	
FIELD	GROUP	SUB-GROUP	
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20. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF ABSTRACT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNCLASSIFIED/UNLIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SAME AS RPT <input type="checkbox"/> DTIC USERS		21. ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	
22a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL Lon J. Mathias		22b. TELEPHONE (Include Area Code) 601-266-4871	22c. OFFICE SYMBOL

93-393

129
Revised 5-25-93

Unexpectedly Rapid Hydrosilation Polymerization of the Diallyl Derivative of Bisphenol A and 2,6-Diallylphenol

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ABSTRACT: Several members of a novel family of reactive oligomers and polymers have been synthesized using the hydrosilation polyaddition of 1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane and 1,1,3,3,5,5-hexamethyltrisiloxane with the 2,2'-diallyl derivative of bisphenol A (BPA) or 2,6-diallylphenol. Polymerization occurred much faster than that observed for any other hydrosilation reaction of which we are aware: **while a typical hydrosilation takes minutes to hours to complete with catalytic amounts of various platinum catalysts, and most unprotected functional groups inhibit the addition, reactions of 2-allylphenol moieties occur virtually instantaneously.** In fact, reactions of the diallyl monomers listed must be cooled to prevent explosive loss of reagents from the reaction vessel; even then, thermal loss of the silane monomers can disrupt stoichiometric balance. With cooling, good yields of polymers were obtained which possess excellent solubility in virtually all organic solvents and intrinsic viscosity values of 0.21-0.23 dL/g. Stoichiometric imbalance gives allyl-terminal oligomers capable of further end-group reaction. These materials possess relatively low T_g 's (ca -30 to +30 °C) and good thermal stability for polymers with backbone CH_2 segments (no weight loss in the TGA below 250 °C under nitrogen). Oligomer and polymer

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characterization (including IR, ^1H and ^{13}C NMR) confirmed composition, with no evidence of Markovnikov addition or other side-reactions often seen during hydrosilation. We have also reacted the pendent phenol OH groups of the BPA-silane polymer with phenyl chloroformate to give product completely substituted with phenylcarbonate moieties, confirming reactivity of these phenol-silane polymers for modification.

Introduction

Reports of the use of hydrosilation to obtain linear,^{1,2} comb³ and hyperbranched polymers^{4,5} are extensive, with one of the earliest reports appearing in 1956.⁶ In recent years, our group has been extending the use of platinum catalyzed hydrosilation for the production of linear, star, and hyperbranched polymers.^{7,8,9} A key aspect of our use of the polymers obtained is reaction of terminal Si-H groups with olefinic compounds containing various functional groups such as carboxylic acids and amines. All such reactants examined possessing vinyl, allyl or longer terminal olefin tether groups and unprotected functional groups displayed reduced or completely inhibited addition. We were therefore surprised at the extremely rapid and quantitative reaction which occurred between a wide variety of terminal Si-H derivatives and 2-allylphenol. In fact, initial reactions often took place with explosive results and it was necessary to dilute or cool the reaction mixtures to control the violent exotherm which developed. In addition, reaction occurred with exclusive anti-Markovnikov addition.

A published model study involving siloxysilanes and allyl phenyl ethers also showed high conversion of allyl groups without isomerization of the double bond;¹⁰ we have observed that rates of reactions of the 2-allylphenol groups is orders of magnitude faster than the allyl phenyl ether analogs and just as regioselective. The fast rates and quantitative addition to this type of allyl group makes polyhydrosilation an attractive route to functional silicon-containing polymers. This prompted evaluation of the reaction of disilanes with the bis-allyl derivative of bisphenol A, **1**, (produced by Ciba-Geigy as a component in their Matrimid 5292 composite resin system) and 2,6-diallylphenol, **2**.

We here describe preliminary results on the facile AA-BB polyaddition reaction and characterization of polymers from these two diallyl monomers with two disilane comonomers along with formation of allyl-terminated oligomers obtained using material imbalance.

Results and Discussion

The polymerizations of the diallyl monomers with either tetramethyl disiloxane (**3**) or hexamethyl trisiloxane (**4**) were strongly exothermic with high conversion to polymer in seconds-to-minutes at ice bath temperatures.¹¹ Solvent was necessary to promote miscibility of the co-reactants and to allow heat transfer. Even with these precautions, molecular weights could be limited by stoichiometric imbalance caused by siloxane volatility. However, careful temperature control allowed formation of polymer for both diallyl monomers.

The spectroscopic characterization of the monomers and polymers was carried out using IR, ^1H and ^{13}C NMR.¹² Figure 1 shows the ^{13}C NMR spectra of the allylic bisphenol A monomer, a low molecular weight polymer with allyl end groups obtained through stoichiometric imbalance, and polymer 5 (intrinsic viscosity 0.21 dL/g). In contrast to the spectrum of the monomers, no alkene peaks or unreactive Si-H groups were seen in any of the polymer spectra (other than end-functionalized oligomers), consistent with complete polyaddition. Residual alkene peaks in the ^1H NMR spectrum of the oligomers were used to determine degrees of polymerization, which was found to be ca 7 for the sample described here. Such reactive oligomers are usable as co-reactants (and perhaps toughening agents) in the Matrimid resin system, in formation of block copolymers through reaction with other disilane materials, and as crosslinkers for polymers containing multiple Si-H groups.

The 2,6-diallylphenol monomer was also extremely reactive towards hydrosilation polymerization and gave polymer 6 in a matter of seconds when reacted with the disilane comonomer. The FTIR spectra of the diallyl monomer and polymer are given in Figure 2, and clearly confirm complete reaction by the absence of peaks in the polymer spectrum for the allyl vinyl groups (1637 cm^{-1}) and Si-H moieties (medium peak at 2127 cm^{-1}). ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were consistent with polymer formation occurring only through anti-Markovnikov addition of the Si-H to the alkene bond with no allyl-to-propene rearrangement.

DSC analysis of the polymers showed pronounced glass transitions. For the BPA-containing material, T_g occurred at 28-34 °C with the disiloxane comonomer, which is relatively high compared to siloxane homopolymers (T_g 's of ca -130 °C). The low molecular weight oligomer from BPA and disiloxane was a liquid at room temperature. The polymer obtained from 2,6-diallylphenol and disiloxane showed a T_g at ca -29 °C. The TGA for the BPA-disiloxane polymer showed no weight loss below 250 °C with the major inflection occurring at approximately 350 °C under N_2 atmosphere; these are good values for siloxysilane polymers.

Solution properties of these polymers are somewhat unusual. They showed high solubility in chlorinated solvents, C_1 - C_5 alcohols and polar aprotic solvents, but were insoluble in water and hexanes. Dilute solution viscosity measurements in THF at 30 °C gave intrinsic viscosities of 0.21-0.23 dL/g. The BPA-containing polymer showed a broad distribution by size-exclusion chromatography (SEC, THF solvent, polystyrene standards) with M_n of ca 2,200 and M_w 27,000. This may indicate cyclization of some of the low molecular weight species early in the reaction since no end-groups are detectable by NMR or IR analysis.

Deliberate or accidental monomer imbalance gave oligomers with reactive allyl terminal groups which should allow their incorporation into block copolymers. In addition, these polymers possess reactive phenolic functionality on every repeat unit with potential for derivatization before or after polymerization. For example, we have made the pendent phenylcarbonate derivative by reaction of phenyl

chloroformate with the BPA-containing silane polymer using CH_2Cl_2 solvent and triethylamine as HCl scavenger; essentially quantitative substitution occurred (based on ^1H and ^{13}C spectral changes) to give soluble polymer.

Conclusions

We have synthesized new oligomers and polymers containing siloxysilane segments via hydrosilation polyaddition of disilanes with 2,6-diallylphenol or the 2,2'-diallyl derivative of bisphenol A. Initial characterization results confirm reasonable molecular weight, excellent organic solubility and good thermal stability for these polymers. Pendent phenylcarbonate formation demonstrates the potential of these materials for side-chain incorporation.

Acknowledgements

This research was supported in part by a grant from the Office of Naval Research.

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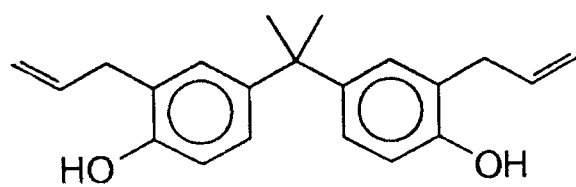
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11. Solvents and reagents were used as received. The o,o'-diallylphenol (**2**) was synthesized using a literature procedure. Polymerizations were carried out in stirred reactors under N₂ atmosphere using the appropriate concentration of monomer and methylene chloride to make 50% solutions. One drop of a soluble platinum catalyst (the divinyl disiloxane complex in xylene, Hüls Chemical Company) was used. Reactions were so exothermic that they were performed in an ice bath to prevent violent solvent loss. Catalyst was then removed with activated charcoal, the solution filtered, and solvent evaporated to give polymer.
12. Characterization by ¹H and ¹³C NMR was carried out on a Bruker AC-300 and analysis by FTIR was performed on a Perkin-Elmer 1600A. Thermal analysis was performed on a DuPont 9900 equipped with DSC 910 and TGA 952 modules using a heating rate of 10 °C per minute under a N₂ atmosphere. Dilute solution viscosity measurements were taken using a

Cannon-Ubbelohde #50 semimicro viscometer with THF at 30 °C.

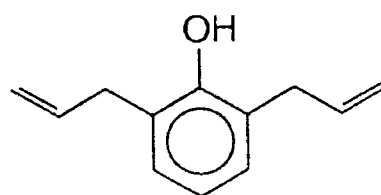
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Figure 1. ^{13}C NMR spectra of the 2,2'-diallyl derivative of bisphenol A (bottom), the oligomer of this monomer with 1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane, and the polymer from these monomers.

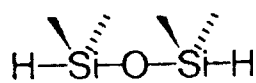
Figure 2. FTIR spectra of neat thin films of 2,6-diallylphenol (bottom trace) and its polymer with 1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane (upper trace).



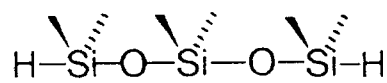
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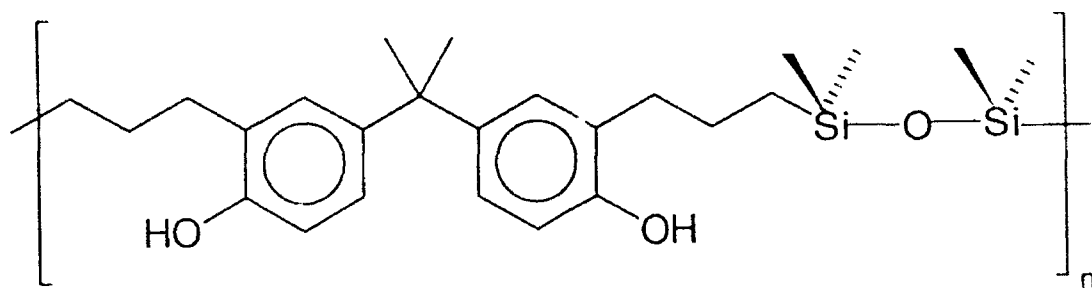
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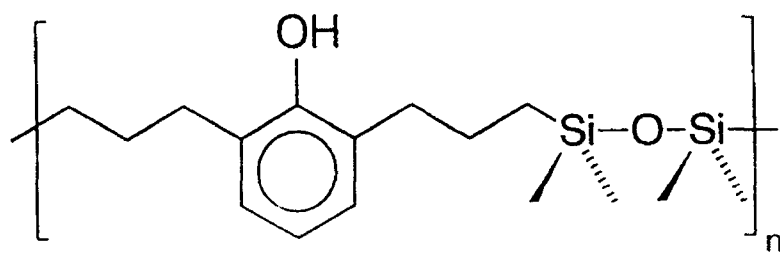
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